

# THE INDEPENDENT

FORTIETH YEAR

GRIMSBY, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1924

\$2.00 Per Year—5 Cents a Copy

## EXHIBITION

# HOCKEY

At Grimsby Arena on  
**FRI. DEC. 5**

## BRANTFORD

(Intermediates) VS.

## GRIMSBY

Game Called at 8.15 Sharp

ADMISSION

Adults, 47c Plus Tax. Children (Under 15) 23c Plus Tax

### TIMELY TOPICS FOR THE FRUIT GROWER

#### GRAPE MIDGE IS CAUSING MUCH TROUBLE IN FRUITLAND DISTRICT

W. E. Biggar, provincial fruit pest inspector, who a year ago discovered the midge in grapes, was interviewed last week in connection with his work this season and reported that conditions throughout the fruit belt are quite satisfactory. Growers are co-operating in the work, he said, and a decided improvement is reported.

Until a year ago, when Mr. Biggar discovered the midge during inspections in the Fruitland district, this pest was unheard of. This year its numbers have increased, he reported, but the midge has been confined to the Fruitland area and has been found only in Concord, Moore's Early and Worden grapes. By spraying with arsenate of lead producers have controlled this pest to a large extent, and it is hoped to eliminate it completely within a few seasons. Careful inspection is necessary to discover its presence, and constant care is required to check it. The fact that it has increased this season is not alarming, said Mr. Biggar, as it is still well under control and can be, he thinks, confined to the Fruitland district.

The time to spray is before the blossoms open. Mr. Biggar has forwarded his information on the matter to the O. A. C., Guelph, and it is being taken up there.

During his inspection work in the vineyards Mr. Biggar found small clusters of white blossoms which appeared to have been attacked. On further examinations he found the midge—a small winged fly. It attacks the blossoms as they open and leaves from five to six small eggs, which later develop maggots. The small berries turn brown when the midge begins to feed and finally dry away. The adult deposits its eggs in the small opening of the blossom and these are hatched in seven or eight days.

The pest is something new to producers. So far as can be learned, it has never been found in any other fruit belt. It confines its activity to grapes, and there is no doubt that if not controlled, it would soon cause hundreds of dollars' worth of damage to crops.

"Another of the insects causing loss to the grower this season is the grape berry moth. This pest so far seems confined to a few vineyards, and in some cases this year, notably one vineyard east of Winona, it caused a loss of between five and six tons of grapes," said Mr. Biggar. "The moths appear in the spring as the shoots of the grapes are pushing out. The earlier ones lay their eggs on the blossom clusters, while that later ones deposit them on the young grapes. Flat, scale-like eggs are stuck to the surface of the stems or berries. The little larvae feed on the blossoms and small berries, webbing the clusters together.

"The larvae become full grown in about three weeks. The mature larvae is about three-eighths of an inch long, green or purple in color, and with a light brown head. The larvae cuts out a piece of a leaf on three sides, folds it over and fastens the free edge to the leaf with silk, and the fold is then lined with a thin layer of silk, making a thin cocoon, in which it transforms to a light greenish brown pupa, from which the moth emerges twelve to fourteen days later. The moths of the second and later generations place their eggs on the berries and the larvae bore into them and feed on the pulp and seeds. The winter is passed in the pupal stage in the cocoons, which break off from the fallen leaves. Infested berries should be picked off and buried, the leaves should also be plowed under in the spring or fall to prevent the escape of the moths. In the spring just before blossoms open, spray with two pounds of arsenate of lead powder to forty gallons of water. The second spraying should be made as the grapes finish blossoming, and the third spraying early in July.

"It is now known that mosaic disease is similar in many ways to the mosaic and leaf roll of the potato and the mosaic diseases of other crop plants. The nature of the causal agents of this important disease is not yet definitely known. The infectious principle acts in all respects like bacteria, but the bodies are too small to be seen with the instruments now available. Mosaic has increased rapidly in the last three years in some sections. The Cuthbert and Marlboro are more susceptible to this disease, while the Herbert is only slightly affected. Since the bushes affected never recover, the effect of this disease on the future of the industry is apparent. The diseased plant should be taken out and burned. "Mosaic is a plantation is noticeable from a distance because of the dwarfing of the canes, the sparse yellowish foliage and thin growth. Once mosaic appears in a vine it soon spreads in both directions, causing long streaks in which every cane is affected. The new growth each year from the diseased roots is more dwarfed than the year previous, the leaves smaller and the fruit produced is largely worthless. Before the middle of June, the leaves show large, irregular green blisters, which arch upward. The tissues between the blisters is yellowish. Later in the

summer the leaves near the tip of the sucker show a fine, yellowish, speckled mottling. The leaves put out during very hot weather do not show the mosaic symptoms. The leaves on the fruiting canes are only about one-half the size of normal leaves and show the large green blisters on fine, yellow speckling. The fruit produced on a bush that has been diseased for more than one year is worthless. It is largely dry and seedy, and that which does develop a pulp is tasteless. A small percentage of this disease scattered through a new plantation would soon spread throughout the entire plantation. Only disease-free stock should be planted."

#### THE ONTARIO APPLE

(Editorial in Toronto Star)

It is believed in Ontario that this province produces the finest apples in the world.

Yet at the Imperial Show over in London British Columbia swept the board with her apples, with Nova Scotia second. Either the apples of this province were not exhibited, or they were not shown in their best quality, or our apples are not the world-beaters we thought they were. As an explanation this third, and last one, we shrink from and reject, and will do so unless and until the most complete evidence compels its acceptance.

The Kingston Standard feels hot about these apple prizes passing Ontario by. Why, it asks, should anybody grow better Northern Spys than ours? And, it again asks, why is it that for some time past the apples of British Columbia have been driving Ontario apples out of the home market?

One reason for this probably is that in our local city fruit shops the apples from British Columbia come of selected sizes each wrapped in tissue paper, packed neatly in boxes and looking like food for the angels, while our own home grown apples are too often shown in heaps of all sizes, shapes and all degrees of decay just as they were shaken off the trees, scooped up in shovels and carted away in wagon boxes. Of course, we are rather overrating this to get the effect of emphasis, but it is at least true that all the worst apples are from near home, while the imported and far-fetched apples are fondled and favored by the perfected selling organization which takes care of them from the orchard to the shop window.

Any Ontario man traveling to the coast twenty years ago used to see British Columbia apples in the C. P. R. diners and found them beautiful table ornaments but poor fruit. This is no longer so. The apples of British Columbia are a wonderful fruit and we have nothing but praise for them. But they are so because apple culture has been persevered in and selling intelligence used in the marketing of the crop. Here, too much, it is every man for himself, and an apple crop is too often sold to the first man who happens along, buys them on the tree, and hauls them away. We are not forgetting that we have many fine orchards, scientifically harvested, but their output is largely shipped away. Selected apples, the best we grow, could be crowded on the home market, if a strong selling organization got to work—pushing each variety of apple in its season from the the harvest apple to the Baldwin and Spy, and placing name-cards on each sort of apple in every fruit shop so that both buyers and sellers may become educated in regard to the fruit of the province. To the skilled apple-fancier Ontario could offer a successive change of table apple for almost every week from the end of August until Christmas.

#### THEY ALL ADVERTISE

"A hen is not supposed to have much common sense or tact. Yet every time she lays an egg she cackles forth the fact.

A rooster hasn't got a lot of intellect to show. But none the less most roosters have enough good sense to crow.

The mule, the most despised of beasts, has a peculiar way. Of letting folks know he's around by his insistent bray.

The busy little bees they buzz. Buds bellow and cows moo. The watchdogs bark, the ganders And doves and pigeons coo.

The peacock surrenders his tail and squawks. Pigs squeal and robins sing. And even serpents hiss. To him below.

But man, the greatest masterpiece That nature could devise, Will often stop and hesitate Before he'll advertise.

—Southern Ruralist

Aunt: "And were you a very good girl at church this morning. Bessie?"  
Bessie: "Oh, yes, Aunt. A man offered me a big plate full of money, and I said, 'No, thank you.'"



## Robertson & Beatty

CONTRACTORS

Brick, Stone and Cement Work of  
All Kinds

OUR BEST ADVERTISEMENT  
IS THE WORK WE DO

PHONE 104

BEAMSVILLE

## FORMAL OPENING CEREMONY BY MINISTER OF EDUCATION

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson  
At Beamsville High  
School, On Friday, Nov.  
28, Congratulates Com-  
munity On Possession of  
Building Which Will Be  
Forerunner of Many For  
Secondary Education  
Along New Lines—Other  
Speakers.

Seventy-seven years of High School  
history in Beamsville culminated on  
Friday last, Nov. 28, in the formal  
opening of one of the finest buildings  
ever erected for the purpose intended;  
an additional building of six rooms  
for High and Vocational school pur-  
poses, and a large Community Hall.

And most fittingly was the occasion  
celebrated by having the Hon. G.  
Howard Ferguson, Minister of Educa-  
tion and Premier of the Province of  
Ontario, give the chief address. A  
man who has had secondary education  
in his heart from boyhood, and who  
himself is celebrating the fact that he  
has been enabled to assist the youth  
of today to get education in keeping  
with their surroundings, instead of just  
one course for all in any school no  
matter where situated.

Promptly at 3:30, the time set for  
the opening ceremonies, S. J. Wilson,  
Chairman of the Board of Education  
of Beamsville, took the chair, and  
with brief comment introduced to the  
eight or nine hundred present, Charles  
Auld, principal of the High School.

Principal Auld  
Mr. Auld in his remarks sought  
mainly to show the advantages of the

er standing. It affords fine chance  
to secure special training for all  
branches of agriculture. The  
special subjects are: (1) Practical  
Study of Soil, Crop, Field, Animal  
and Poultry Husbandry, (2) Fruit  
and Vegetable Gardening, (3) Farm  
Mechanics, (4) Farm Buildings,  
Machinery and Equipment, (5) Farm  
Work, Forestry, (6) Wood-  
work, Forging, etc.

The Household Science and Home-  
Making Course—Are open to all who  
have reached at least fifth Form  
public school standing. The special  
subjects include—(1) Arts applied  
to home decoration, (2) Sewing,  
Sewing, Dressmaking, Laundry,  
Home Planning, etc. (3) Buying  
Materials—Shopping, Budgeting,  
Expenses, Accounting, etc.

All these courses include classes in  
English Literature, Composition and  
Grammar, History and Civics, Geogra-  
phy, Arithmetic and Physical Culture.

BEAMSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL  
Built 1919, to which a large new annex has  
been added this year.

Beamsville and the district on such a  
splendid building.  
The Minister said that it was hoped  
with such schools as this, to provide  
facilities for first and second year  
university work in the high schools  
of Ontario. The Premier expressed  
himself as strongly in favor of sub-  
sidizing high schools that this would  
be possible. It would, he said, be an  
economic innovation and would have  
the added advantage of giving the  
young people two vitally important  
years under the careful supervision  
of their own parents.  
No one could question the prac-  
ticability of such a plan. Some of our  
best high schools have science equip-  
ment of high grade, far better than  
our universities had a decade or so  
ago. Many of our high school teach-  
ers have adequate scholarship and  
professional skill. Forty years ago  
our smaller high schools were  
doing honor first-year work in mathe-  
matics, languages and English. Cer-  
tainly our larger high schools could



### ADDED EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Beamsville High School (left) and New Annex for High School Purposes and Com-  
munity Hall built at cost of about \$100,000, officially opened on Nov. 28.

By L. E. Murdoch, Grimsby

### BOARD OF EDUCATION

Chairman—S. J. Wilson.

Vice-Chairman—J. B. Fairbairn.

Secretary—J. A. Sin-  
clair.

Chairman Finance and Educa-  
tion—J. B. Fairbairn.

Chairman Internal and External  
Affairs—T. W. Woodland.

Chairman Vocational Com-  
mittee—F. Palmer.

Members—J. W. Kennedy, Har-  
vey Judson, Lieut.-Col.  
W. Andrews, D.S.O., E. L.  
Jeter, S. F. Russ, J. W.  
Trotter.

Evening classes, commencing early  
in January 1925 will be organized. In  
any High School or Vocational sub-  
ject for which attendance is assured.

Complete announcement of the  
subjects of instruction, with dates,  
will be made later. It is expected that  
a series of lectures on topics con-  
nected with local industries will be  
arranged.

In addition to the Vocational  
classes it is intended to open in  
January next short courses in Fer-  
tilizer and the Babcock Test for Milk,  
Cream, etc. These short courses  
will be free and open to all who care  
to register.

Each course will consist  
of lectures and practical laboratory  
work, and a final program will be  
announced for certain after-  
noons during the winter.

Mr. Auld's remarks were not so dry  
as the above quoted paragraphs from  
the circular would indicate, but they  
told the story of a building intended  
in the old annex schools.

Minister of Education  
Mr. Ferguson was pleased to see  
such a large gathering, showing an  
interest in the great advancement.  
He congratulated the Beamsville  
Board of Education, the people of

Beamsville and the district on such a  
splendid building.

The Minister said that it was hoped  
with such schools as this, to provide  
facilities for first and second year  
university work in the high schools  
of Ontario. The Premier expressed  
himself as strongly in favor of sub-  
sidizing high schools that this would  
be possible. It would, he said, be an  
economic innovation and would have  
the added advantage of giving the  
young people two vitally important  
years under the careful supervision  
of their own parents.

No one could question the prac-  
ticability of such a plan. Some of our  
best high schools have science equip-  
ment of high grade, far better than  
our universities had a decade or so  
ago. Many of our high school teach-  
ers have adequate scholarship and  
professional skill. Forty years ago  
our smaller high schools were  
doing honor first-year work in mathe-  
matics, languages and English. Cer-  
tainly our larger high schools could

undertake this work today. It would  
require increased grants from the  
Provincial Treasury to assist the  
municipality in bearing the increased  
cost of instruction, but that should be  
arranged without any serious trouble.

The weakness of the education  
policy had been that it was run from  
the top; too much officialdom. Under  
the new regulations parents  
would have more to say as to what  
would be taught their children.

In the past, before such schools as  
this were subsidized all efforts had  
been directed along technical lines  
with no thought of agriculture.  
"Scientific agriculture" just meant  
"intelligent agriculture"; schools  
such as this one—of which kind many  
more it was hoped would be built—  
gave the opportunity to study this in-  
telligent agriculture and kindred sub-  
jects, whereas in the past all High  
Schools, no matter where situated  
had one course for all.

When he took the portfolio of  
minister of education he had made a  
study of the Book of Regulations, and  
it had been to him a "book of revela-  
tions." About the first thing he and  
his aides had done was to throw forty  
per cent. of it into the fire and re-  
arrange a great deal of the balance.

More of the human factor was  
(Continued on page 12)

## Chas. A. Harris

CEMENT WORK AND EXCAVATING  
SEPTIC TANKS A SPECIALTY

The big septic tank at the new Beamsville  
High School was installed by us  
Estimates Cheerfully Given

ACADEMY STREET.

BEAMSVILLE

## DAVIS LUMBER CO.

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ST. CATHARINES

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HARDWOOD FLOORING AND INTERIOR  
TRIM A SPECIALTY

Prompt Service At Reasonable Prices

THE HARDWOOD FLOORING AND  
INTERIOR WOOD FINISH OF THE  
BEAMSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL ANNEX  
WAS SUPPLIED BY DAVIS LUMBER CO.

## HEATING

BEAMSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL BY

## SPENCER BOILERS

Insuring the maximum service with the minimum  
of cost and attention. They are self-feeding, using  
buckwheat anthracite coal, and are made in all sizes  
to suit either large or small buildings by

### SPENCED HEATER CO.

of Canada, Limited

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—AGENT—

D. M. SPIERS, 56 Connaught Avenue South,  
Hamilton, Ontario

SLATE TOILET ROOM PARTITIONS  
SUPPLIED AND INSTALLED BY

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We are Contractors for all kinds of Slate, Marble  
and Tile work.

Let us quote you on installing Tile Bathrooms,  
Verandah Floors, Mantels and Fireplaces.

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Hardware, Mantles and Tiles

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## GRIMSBY BRICK & TILE COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF  
THE FAMOUS GRIMSBY  
RED PRESSED BRICK  
WE MAKE ALL SIZES OF  
FILED TILE

SPECIAL DESIGNS FOR  
MANTELS, CORNERS,  
PILLARS, AND ALL  
OTHER CLASSES OF  
WORK

BRICK IN BEAMSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL ANNEX WAS  
SUPPLIED BY

## GRIMSBY BRICK & TILE COMPANY

PHONE 262w.

GRIMSBY, ONTARIO

## BEAMSVILLE HIGH AND VOCATIONAL SCHOOLS SPECIALIZATION

This is the age of specialization; if you are concerned regarding the right school for  
your boy or girl let our specialists help you.

Every member of the 1924 staff is a highly qualified specialist. During the past few  
years Technical and Commercial training have been making rapid progress.

To accommodate these various departments a new and beautiful building costing  
\$100,000 has been erected, and is now ready, as an adjunct to the present efficient high  
school.

It will compare favorably in accommodation and equipment with any school of a like  
nature in the province. A mammoth auditorium with gallery for various functions beside  
the regular gymnasium for physical training.

The following courses to meet the individual needs of high school pupils are offered:

### BUSINESS AND COMMERCIAL

Accounting and Finance, Shorthand, Type-  
writing and Commercial Art. Miss I. Wood,  
B.A., Instructor. Why pay more elsewhere  
when this course is free?

### HOUSEHOLD SCIENCE

The opportunities for Dieticians offer a wide  
field for ambitious young women. Miss B.  
Boyle, B.A., Instructor.

### AGRICULTURE AND FARM MECHANICS

The primary aim of these courses is to pro-  
vide instruction of a practical nature in addition  
to the general academic training of the high  
school. Instruction, both elementary and ad-  
vanced, in all branches of agriculture. J. F.  
Bates, B.S.A., Instructor.

### ENGLISH AND HISTORY

Miss J. McKee, B.A., Instructor.

### SCIENCE

E. H. Warden, B.A., Instructor.

### LATIN, FRENCH, AND SPANISH

Miss M. E. Henry, Instructor.

### MATHEMATICS

Charles Auld, B.A., Principal.

For further information, address:  
CHAS. A. HARRIS, Principal,  
BEAMSVILLE.

### NIGHT CLASSES

Arrangements are being made for conducting  
Night Classes the usual subjects.

### TEACHING STAFF

Principal—Charles Auld, B.A.,  
honorary graduate Toronto Uni-  
versity, specialist in mathe-  
matics.

Jas. McF. Bates, B.S.A., graduate  
O.A.C., specialist in agricul-  
ture and science.

E. G. Warden, B.A., hono-  
rary graduate McMaster, specialist  
in science.

Miss M. E. Henry, B.A., hono-  
rary graduate Toronto University,  
Latin and French.

Mr. J. McKee, B.A., hono-  
rary graduate McMaster, English and  
History.

Miss B. Wood, B.A., Toronto  
University, Commercial De-  
partment.

Miss B. Boyle, B.A., Toronto  
University, specialist in House-  
hold Science.



## ROBERT READ PLASTERING, LATHING AND STUCCO WORK

NEW WORK OR REPAIRING, LARGE  
OR 'SMALL JOBS

THE PLASTERING ON THE  
BEAMSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL  
ANNEX IS OUR WORK

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PHONE 102J

BEAMSVILLE

## JOHN PEART PLUMBING AND HEATING ENGINEERS

SPECIALIZE IN PLUMBING AND HEAT-  
ING IN LARGE BUILDINGS

THE PLUMBING WORK AND  
HEATING APPARATUS WERE  
INSTALLED BY THIS  
FIRMS

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36 QUEEN STREET

ST. CATHARINES

## ALEC HAWLEY ELECTRICAL CONTRACTOR

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON ALL KINDS OF  
GENERAL ELECTRICAL WORK

WE DID THE WIRING AND  
ELECTRICAL WORK OF  
BEAMSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL  
ANNEX

PHONE 1974W.

PHONE 1974W

ST. CATHARINES

## PEN PICTURE OF NEW ANNEX TO BEAMSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL

Description of Building As It Stands Complete  
Today—Fourteen Different Contractors and  
Sub-Contractors Contribute Knowledge to  
Complete Architects' Designs of High and  
Vocational School Addition, and Community  
Hall—Artistic and Substantial.

Beamsville has had a school since 1782; and a Grammar or High School since 1846. In the first decade of the Nineteenth century the first four High schools in Upper Canada were erected: at Kingston, at Cornwall, at York (now Toronto), and at Niagara. These were then important centres, but it was but a little over three decades later that Beamsville became possessed of one, and from that time on has been always to the forefront.

The school in 1846 was the gift of Jacob Beam, Jr.; it was known as the Academy, and Andrew A. Comfort was the first teacher. This served for over forty years—until 1887, when a school that was then considered the last word, was erected. But the district had begun to see the advantages of the Beamsville High school, and it was but six years—1893—before another larger one became necessary.

This building, which is now one of the Public schools, served for a number of years, but it also became too crowded, and the fine building shown in the smaller picture was erected and opened in Feb. 1919. Again came one of those rapid strides in the quest for knowledge, so that now, five years later, the annex around which this article is woven is a necessity.

The new building has a frontage facing the west of 106 feet and a depth of 133 feet, with a wing at the rear centre of 40 x 42 feet, which wing will be used as a farm implement shop for the utilizing of mechanical knowledge into those students who are more particularly interested in agriculture. The building is but one storey in height, built of Grimsby red pressed brick and the facade is trimmed with Indian limestone, four plain Doric columns adorning the entrance. And the construction, it might be remarked, is as nearly fire-proof as possible.

In either side of the main entrance is a room 14 x 24 which will be used as a public library and a reading room. A community hall 57x79 with a large balcony, over the main entrance, and a stage in addition, 24 feet deep and 37 feet wide, occupies the centre of the building, while on either side of this hall are the class rooms with separate entrances to the outside. These six class rooms are each 24x32 feet, three on each side, with a teachers' room, girls' cloak room, and lavatory on the south side, and boys' locker room and lavatory on the north. Between the two buildings is a hall 17 x 32 feet, while all around the new building is a concrete walk four feet wide.

The design and construction of the building have been under the care of Nicholson & Macbeth, architects, of St. Catharines, who are to be greatly complimented on bringing the building to such a successful completion.

The general contract for the building was placed with Newman Bros., of St. Catharines, for \$83,000, which figures has not been exceeded in any way; a rather unusual occurrence on most large structures. The Board of Education, the architects, and the general contractors have shown their business ability in keeping within the original estimates.

On approaching the entrance one is reminded of the solidity of the education to be imparted within the walls by the massive plate glass doors under a heavy stone lintel on which is engraved "Community Hall," above which again is an inset stone conveying the legend "High and Vocational School."

On passing through the doors a wide hall is entered paved in battleship grey, flanked on either side by partitions of leaded glass, in the centre of which are the doors leading, on the right to a reading room and on the left to a room which is intended to be used as a library. In each of these rooms is a vault built into the wall for the preservation of records and valuable books and documents. These vaults were built by the W. E. Featherstone Safe Co., of Hamilton, and their utility can not be of a much greater value than they are as an ornament to an otherwise prosaic corner.

The ceilings of these rooms are finished in ivory, a drop ceiling extending down about twelve inches; the walls from the drop ceiling to the chair rail are light buff; and from the chair rail to the base board is three feet of burlap done in light chocolate. Four drop lights in the library and three in the reading room supply abundance of light.

The leaded glass partitions, the work of the Hobbs Manufacturing company, of Toronto, (as is also all the glass in the building), lead one to an artistic pair of French doors opening into the Community hall, which with its 5000 square feet of space gives one a real impression of the largeness of the building, which one does not gain from outside appearances.

The auditorium proper has 4500 square feet of maple flooring in two-inch strips which the chairs removed, is sight to gladden the hearts of dancers. It is doubtful if there is a floor in any public building in the Niagara peninsula to equal this one. The grade is exceptionally high—the

rooms, set close together in the west or front wall, and extending nearly twenty feet across. Beneath these windows are two steam radiators, each ten and one-half feet long, while in the opposite wall are heating and ventilating shafts, fresh air being forced in high up in the wall and the dead air drawn out through an opening reaching to the floor.

On either side of the Community hall are doors leading to other class rooms, two on each side with two doors to each room. And all the class rooms have individual entrances to the outside. In these side rooms there are six windows, and practically the same heat radiation, and the same blackboard space as the two in the front.

The second room on the south side will be fitted up most completely as an agricultural laboratory and will also be used as a kitchen in connection with the hall. At the rear of this again is the teachers' room. On the north side, taking the same space as the teachers' room, but at the west end, is a hall leading to the main building.

Going again to the front of the hall the commodious stage presents itself with regulation footlights, and a beautifully paneled front showing the master woodworker's genius, though the carpenter contractors, Davis & Dean, of St. Catharines, have shown their artistry all through the building. On each side of the stage leading from the main auditorium, are double French doors in similar design to those at the front, leading to halls from which are doors leading, on the south side, to two rooms—cloak room and lavatory for the girls—and on the north side to two more—boys' locker room and lavatory.

From these halls are also entrances to the stage, and above the hall on



"Beamsville public school pupils won five of the six county prize presents at the Teachers' Convention, on Thursday, Oct. 30; a very good showing for the local staff under Mr. Hicks—News item.

John Hicks has been for many years the principal of Beamsville public school, but not only does he make prize winners of his pupils. He has been a goodly part of his holidays and spare time to a flock of B. Plymouth Rocks, and has brought his birds to such a state of perfection that he usually wins the lion's share of the prizes at any show at which he exhibits. At the last Canadian National Exhibition he won the silver cup for the best collection, as he did the year before, as well as four other cups. He is here shown with his trophies.

the north side, entered by a door high up on the wall of the stage, is a unique heating chamber for use in ventilating the whole building with fresh sterilized air. Here are many hundreds of feet of steam radiation through which the fresh air is forced by a large motor-driven fan built by the Canadian Blower & Forge Co., of Kitchener, attached to galvanized ducts which carry the air to the different rooms.

Behind the right wing of the stage is a switch box containing twelve push-button switches for controlling the ceiling lights in the auditorium. At the rear of the stage are six sliding doors which admit to the farm implement shop at the rear, permitting the stage to be greatly extended when required. This wing is practically all glass on three sides, except for a door some dozen feet square at the rear, designed to permit the entrance of tractors, separators, binders, etc. Besides this door and the sliding doors from the stage there is a door leading from the halls on each side. The floor is of square cedar

(Continued on page 12)

## DAN WALKER PAINTER AND DECORATOR

NO WORK TOO BIG, NONE TOO  
SMALL

ALL THE PAINTING ON THE  
BEAMSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL  
ANNEX WAS DONE BY US.  
IT SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

ALBERT STREET

BEAMSVILLE

PHONE 170

## NICHOLSON & MACBETH ARCHITECTS

THE BEAMSVILLE HIGH AND  
VOCATIONAL SCHOOL ANNEX  
AND COMMUNITY HALL WAS  
DESIGNED BY THIS FIRM

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ST. CATHARINES

## ROOFING

WE TAKE CONTRACTS FOR ALL  
KINDS OF  
SLATE, FELT, AND GRAVEL  
ROOFS

ESTIMATES GIVEN ON ANY JOB

THE ROOFING WORK ON THE  
BEAMSVILLE HIGH SCHOOL  
ANNEX WAS DONE BY US

ALL REPAIRS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

## J. J. NICHOLS & SONS

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## NEWMAN BROS. GENERAL BUILDING CONTRACTORS

PHONE 275

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AND WORKS IN THE  
NIAGARA PENINSULA  
ARE EVIDENCE OF  
OUR METHODS

BEAMSVILLE HIGH AND  
VOCATIONAL SCHOOL  
ANNEX WAS ERECTED

NEWMAN BROS.

75 ST. PAUL STREET

S. CATHARINES

### PUBLIC SCHOOL STAFF

Though the Public Schools of Beamsville are separate buildings and this article is of the High School only, the staffs of the Public Schools are given for the benefit of those who wish to preserve this paper as a record of the schools. The teachers in the Public Schools are:

John Hicks, principal.  
Mervin Gheat.  
Miss Hilda Hicks.  
Miss Ivy Barnes.  
Miss Myrtle Royce.  
Miss Mena Monsinger.

## DAVIS & DEAN BUILDERS

PHONE 2141J

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CARPENTRY AND WOOD-  
WORK ON BEAMSVILLE  
HIGH SCHOOL ANNEX  
THIS WORK SPEAKS  
FOR ITSELF.

WOODWORKING OF  
ANY AND ALL KINDS.  
IF IT IS WOOD.

ASK US FOR ESTIMATES  
CONCERNING YOUR WORK

QUEENSTON STREET

ST. CATHARINES



# Canada's White Wyandotte King

(By the Hon. J. S. Martin, Ontario's Minister of Agriculture, as Told to Charles C. Nixon of Toronto in Farm and Fireside)

I left off teaching high school nearly twenty years ago, when my hobby, White Wyandottes, developed into a real business, which now earns thousands of dollars for me every year.

I now have ten men busy on my farm, and seven stenographers in the office.

I now have 25,000 customers in the United States alone, and have a big business in every civilized country in the world, and several thousand customers here in my native Dominion of Canada. There are between 7,000 and 8,000 White Wyandottes on the farm now.

Men who ought to know tell me that in the last twenty years I have built up perhaps the most profitable and largest fancy-poultry business in the world. In addition, I run a mixed general farm, over which my Wyandottes have unlimited range. Dairy cows, poultry, and hogs are my prosperity insurance. I have 200 acres of land which we call the Regal Poultry and General Farm. It lies on Silver Lake, skirting the village of Port Dover, Ontario, Canada.

This farm and business are the realization of the ambition of my life. My dreams have come true even better than I had planned. When I was teaching in the high school, I used to build air castles, and plan and hope; but I never really thought my dreams would come so true as they have. I have capacity for this work because I love it; and it is capacity for work that the successful poultryman needs, for to go over the top with poultry you must have more kinds of equipment and ability than is required in most other lines. The program that has made it possible for the business to succeed is this: I first had to have the poultry, and then constantly to breed it better, while telling the world about it via the poultry shows and the advertising columns and catalogues.

Love of the chicken business was no doubt bred in me. I have been told how my great-grandmother used to take me with her to the poultry-yard when she went to feed, helping me to toddle by her side with a scarf around my chest, under my arms; and she often expressed the hope that I would love to feed the hens when she was gone.

Being raised on a farm and always a fancier means something in the development of the poultry breeder. Following your natural bent helps any man. All my life I have stuck to the thing I liked best. I think it pays anyone to do that. Thirty years ago I recall having my first purebred poultry—some light Brahmas. In 1885 my father bought for me a trio of Barred Rocks, and I raised this breed for seventeen years, but my hobby on the home farm. But I made no business of selling.

Some time after taking up the Barred Rocks I obtained the White-Faced Black Spanish and kept them for two years, adding to them the White Leghorns, which I kept for five years. White Cochins I kept during 1891-1892; and about this time I had Brown Leghorns also.

My White Leghorns were of the large type that laid big eggs. I developed this flock all through one hen that produced the best eggs, from which I was able to rear about forty pullets the first year. After disposing of all the White Leghorns, I tried the Partridge Cochins and the Langshans, all the time keeping Barred Plymouth Rocks. Late in the nineties, before I finally decided upon White Wyandottes, as best adapted to my purposes, I kept some Golden Wyandottes and some White Minorcas. It was the fine laying of

the Golden Wyandottes that led me to take up the white variety.

I had started keeping White Wyandottes during the year of the Pan-American Exposition, 1901. At the Pan-American a beautiful lot of White Wyandottes were exhibited. And among the winners were some exceptionally fine specimens in type, color and condition. I was one of the many admirers of this popular white fowl at this great show, and perhaps no one observed and studied these White Wyandottes any more closely than I did. Looking back on that occasion I can see where in it was the most momentous one in my career as a poultry fancier; for it was there and then that I decided to make this breed my sole specialty. Within two years the results were so gratifying that the keeping of White Wyandottes became my main occupation.

Shortly before this decision I had quit high school teaching and was in the piano business with my two brothers. The White Wyandottes took me ahead so fast that I sold my interests in the piano business to devote all of my time to poultry and the farm.

When I began breeding White Wyandottes I obtained the very choicest stock from several of the leading strains that it was possible for me to get. I was compelled to do this because I could not find any one strain having all the qualifications that I wanted. It pays to get only the best. One strain would excel in shape, another in color, another in head points, but they all excelled in utility qualities. I decided that it would be unwise to use a strain that was not strong in utility qualities, no matter how strong the show quality. These strains I gradually combined into a new one and I called it the "Regal" strain—the success of which, along both fancy and utility lines, has become history.

I was very fortunate in obtaining my foundation stock to get several hens almost ideal in shape and color, at least in those days. These hens I bred to a quick-maturing cockerel of an excellent heavy laying strain. The pullets from this mating I bred to the grand old cock bird, Regal I, a first prize Ontario winner. This bird proved to be a wonderful breeder, and he stamped his excellence on the whole flock. He was a wonderfully vigorous bird, standing very wide, full-breasted, and broad in every section. He had a fiery-red eye and extra good head points.

It is to the fine breeding qualities of Regal I that I feel a great share of my success is due. He was placed in the breeding pen in December, and the eggs were very fertile. From this mating a number of early chicks were hatched, and when the Dominion Exhibition at Toronto came on the latter end of August the cockerels and the pullets were all grown, and the cockerels were ready to lay. The cockerel headed his pen without a rival in a class of thirty. His plumage had a dazzling whiteness that made other birds look yellow. I named him Regal II. At this show I was awarded the diploma and medal for best display, and since that time the name of Regal has become a familiar name to breeders of White Wyandottes.

I have throughout my work clung to my ideal of a stylish, attractive, cocky bird with plenty of size, but not overdone in any way. Many judges and breeders have told me they can pick out birds of Regal breeding no matter where they see them. They are the sensible type, combining the useful and the beautiful. I have studiously avoided all fads—fads for the short body and the small bird, going all for color and size and to disregard shape, which fad was entirely wrong, as shape should be the outstanding characteristic of a good Wyandotte.

Some years ago, finding that there was a demand for bred-to-lay stock, I decided to make use of the trap nest and to get records of my best layers, and to begin systematic work along this line.

In my second year's work I succeeded in getting a wonderful record of an exhibition pullet. She was from an early February and began laying early in the fall. In her first year's laying she made a splendid record of 24 eggs. This female I named Dorcas, and decided to make use of her to build up a flock of heavy layers. She had many other qualities besides her good exhibition qualities, all-round color, good shape, neat head points, and plenty of size.

The following season I mated her to a fine, vigorous cockerel bred from a female with a record of 205 eggs. This cockerel also had fine exhibition qualities, and was good enough to win in keen competition. In addition to this he gave wonderful fertility, as from his pen numbering from 80 per cent. to 85 per cent. fertile. This was my Dorcas line developed.

I demand of the females in my Dorcas breeding pens, first, vigor and stamina; second, a good egg record; third, exhibition qualities. The male birds must have a fine, sturdy, vigorous appearance, with a record of fertility back of them, and bred from females with an egg record of 200 eggs or better. They must have neat heads, good eye color, stay white color, good bone, and as good Wyandotte type as possible.

You know of my winnings at the New York State Fair over the past seventeen years, where I have swept everything year after year. This is the greatest of all the early American shows, and is famous for having the finest exhibition poultry building in the United States. The exhibits are large and competition very keen. To win at this show you must get chicks out in January and February. It is a great test for vigor, stamina, and winter egg production.

You will notice from my catalogues that my motto has always been "A square deal to everyone." Because I do not want a single dollar of any man's money without giving him full value in return. I make my catalogues of a practical, helpful nature, and in them give away all my secrets on how to breed, feed and condition, and how to exhibit.

Years ago I established the policy of keeping my winners at the big exhibitions, mating up a good number of pens and selling eggs from all these pens. One of my customers by purchasing a setting of eggs hatched the first prize cock at Madison Square Garden, a bird worth at least \$500.

I have found that this policy has increased my business from year to year, and my customers, knowing that I have them a square deal, come back year after year.

Thus have I built a profitable business out of the thing I have always liked best to do.

The night porter was astonished to see a man in very scanty attire descending the hotel stairs. Tapping him on the shoulder, the porter asked brusquely, "What are you doing here?"

In a rather dazed fashion the man replied, "I—I beg your pardon. I am a son-of-a-bitch."

Retorted the porter, "You can't walk about here like that, no matter what your religion is!"

Irish applicant (to magistrate): "Shure a man has threatened to kill me, yer honor."

Magistrate: "Do you go in fear of your life?"

Irish applicant: "No, yer honor, I go in fear av my death."

## The Passing of Felix Arbour



Things were different forty years ago. When Felix Arbour, a stalwart young French Canadian of five and twenty, began work as a telephone lineman at Ottawa in 1885, John A. was the triumphant leader of the Government, Edward Blake marshalled the forces of the Liberals, and young Wilfrid Laurier, was already manifesting that ability as a parliamentarian that was to make him eventually the successor of Sir John A. Arbour went about his work in the vicinity of the old Parliament Hill, he often got a friendly nod and a cheery "Good morning" from the old man of that day. They envied his sturdy young frame and his smiling, kindly face.

But now it is all different. Ottawa has grown to be a big city, young men are in the seats of the mighty and Felix Arbour feels that his day is done.

His comrades of the Bell Telephone construction forces met the other day to bid him farewell as he retired

to enjoy a well earned rest. Following the presentation of an address accompanied by an armo chair and a smoking set, Felix made a parting speech that promises to become a classic among telephone plant men. He said: "I am in good luck to have reached this point in my life. I always have been a man of my word. If I did wrong, they told me, and if I did well, they did not forget to praise me. I thank everybody for the help they gave me in my work. We did not always agree, and had arguments; but we tried to do one another, and it was all for the Company. I am in the Company's interest and you will be working in your own interest. Every time I went up a pole, I did it myself. 'Felix, be careful; if you fall you may break an arm or a leg or maybe your neck.' Although I am not now working for the Company, I want you all to know me on the street; and as I go along, I will keep my eyes on the wires and cables and if I see anything that will use trouble or make an accident I will report it."

# BEAMSVILLE SCHOOL OPENING

FORMAL OPENING CEREMONY

(Continued from page 10)

needed in educational matters. When he was a boy he had made up his mind that if he ever had the power or opportunity he would have his revenge on "homework"—and that chance had come. This nightmare of school children was being done away with.

As to the utilitarian structure of schools, the minister said that when the new regulations had been formulated it was distinctly with the admonition that money was not to be spent on pillars and torii, but on utilities.

Public speaking was another subject that needed more attention. The ability to speak in public gave assurance; gave a sense of equality with fellow man; and that assurance and sense of equality was a good trait for students to have; it assisted them in all other work.

And the Premier assured his hearers that it was his intention to have the public speaking taken up in schools, if, as he jokingly remarked, he was "not defeated by the A. T. A. or something."

To a little group on the school building he added that this was probably the wealthiest community in all Ontario, and "certainly the most beautiful." He had travelled much in Canada and the United States, but always felt when he returned that there was no place like Ontario.

Warden Richardson William Richardson, reeve of Merriton and Warden of Lincoln county spoke briefly. He said the county had spent much money on education this year, but he felt it had been well spent. He congratulated Beamsville on the acquisition of such a grand building; and to the children would say that they had a wonderful opportunity—a chance their fathers did not have.

Reeve Trevelyan A. J. Trevelyan, reeve of Beamsville and chairman of the educational committee of the county council, quoted some interesting figures including from 1847, when Beamsville got its first grammar school in circuit No. 8 of Lincoln and Welland and on which the first year the total expense was \$435.00.

In 1879 the enrollment at the Beamsville Grammar school was twenty-three resident pupils and seven from outside.

In 1881 there were twenty-six; in 1884, fifteen; 1894, forty; 1910, fifty; and this year, 1924, there are 184 students enrolled.

In 1853 the cost of maintenance was \$1250.00, while in 1923 it was \$24,000.00.

The pupils are divided as follows: Form I, 45; Form II, 45; Form III, 45; Form IV, 45; Form V, 45; Form VI, 45; Form VII, 45; Form VIII, 45; Form IX, 45; Form X, 45.

Interpreted with the addresses were musical numbers: Mrs. G. Gray, piano; Mrs. H. H. Hiltzhouse, violin; and Mrs. C. Baker, cello, rendering trios; and Leher Mulock of St. Catharines, soloist in Deleware avenue Baptist church, Buffalo, sang.

J. D. Chaplin, M. P. for Lincoln; E. C. Graves, M. L. A. for St. Catharines; members of other Boards of Education; and members of the county council were present on the stage.

At the conclusion of the afternoon program, and a thousand voices had been raised in the National Anthem, the High School Dances. Science students under their instructor Miss B. Boyle served afternoon tea, sandwiches, cake and macaroons. This class has splendid facilities and an able teacher. There are eighteen students in the regular first class, nine in the second class; and seven taking vocational first form instruction.

Evening Program

At eight o'clock in the evening, the chairs removed, the spacious floor of the auditorium was thronged with dancers to the number of nearly 300, and many onlookers, while others enjoyed bridge in one of the class rooms. The front of the stage had been banked with ferns and flowers for the afternoon and added a pleasing touch to the color-dotted dance floor.

A musical program, given between dances was much enjoyed by all, and was especially pleasing to those who did not dance. Mrs. A. D. Henderson, Mrs. George Shepherd, Mrs. Charles Tallman, Mr. Hardwick of Vineland, provided songs, and Dan Walker gave some entertaining impersonations.

During the evening Lena Davis chapter 1, O. O. B. E. gave a lunch, which certainly did not detract from the evening's pleasure.

SCHOOL LUNCH SANDWICHES

In case a part or all of the school lunch has to be carried from home, very nourishing sandwiches may be made to constitute the main part of the meal.

The sandwiches would be made of whole wheat bread spread with good, fresh butter.

Meat Substitute Fillings: Beans—Navy, lima or soy, washed, seasoned and moistened with salad dressing or cream.

Nuts—Alone or combined with celery, lettuce, eggs or cottage cheese.

Eggs—Hard cooked and sliced, or scrambled with milk.

Cheese—Cream of cottage. The latter may be combined with honey.

Peanut butter, mixed thoroughly with an equal portion of milk, olive oil, chopped raisins, chili sauce, catsup, chopped dates and salad dressing.

Salad Sandwich Filling: Lettuce—May be wrapped in damp paper and then waxed paper to keep crisp. Place between bread slices before eating.

PEN PICTURE OF NEW ANNEX

(Continued from page 11)

blocks, and the room will be equipped with machinery to permit of repair work to and reconstruction of farm machinery.

In this room the electrical contractor, Alec Hawley, of St. Catharines, has had a chance to display his ingenuity, for here enter the main conduits for the lighting and this room is also equipped with high-power wiring for the motors.

The steam heating is supplied from a Spencer boiler erected by the Spencer Heater Company of Canada, Toronto, and is designed to supply radiation for much more space than called for and is installed in the same room with the one that heats the main building.

The heating and plumbing were both installed by John Pears, of St. Catharines, and the plumbing fixtures and sanitary arrangements are entitled to special mention. In the toilet rooms both hot and cold water is supplied and the wash basins, shower baths, and other fixtures are of the most modern build and are the product of the Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., of Hamilton.

The slate walls and partitions in the toilet room were supplied by Kent, Garvin & Co., of Hamilton, and the septic tanks and sewerage disposal system is the largest in the district, many, many sacks of the product of the Canada Cement Company, of Montreal, being used in the construction. The tank is 36 feet long and 10 feet wide with two chambers, and nearly 5,000 feet of tiling.

It was installed by Charles Harris, of Beamsville, who also did the excavating for the drainage and water works.

The outside walls are of Grimsby pressed brick and Indiana limestone, the cornice being painted to match the stone, the window frames grey, and the steel window sash painted white. The roof as the illustration shows, is flat, with two large ventilating cupolas, and is a t. and gravel composition which the contractors, J. J. Nichols & Sons, of St. Catharines, have guaranteed for twenty years. And all in all the building is of artistic, substantial construction. A unique feature is a coal bin built by Peter Robertson, of Beamsville, the coal wagon being driven up an incline, and when over the bin, dumped into it, saving much time and labor.

The desks for the class rooms were taken for the most part from surplus in the main school, but the chairs for the Community hall were purchased with a view to the fitness of things and fit in well with the general scheme. The artists and artisans to whom this splendid work is due are:

Nicholson & Macbeth, St. Catharines, architects.

Newman Bros., St. Catharines, general contractors.

Davis & Dean, St. Catharines, carpentry and woodwork.

J. J. Nichols & Sons, St. Catharines, roofers.

Alec Hawley, St. Catharines, electrical installation.

Dan Walker, Beamsville, painting and finishing.

Robert Read, Beamsville, plastering.

Hobbs Mfg. Co., Toronto, glass and glazing.

Spencer Heater Company of Canada, Toronto, steam boiler.

J. Peart, St. Catharines, plumbing and heating.

W. E. Featherstone Safe Co., Hamilton, vaults.

Canadian Blower & Forge Co., Ltd., Kitchener, fan for heating chamber.

Valley City Seating Co., Dundas, chairs for Community hall.

Davis Lumber Co., St. Catharines, hardwood flooring and Georgia pine for interior finish.

Peter Robertson, Beamsville, coal chute and bin.

Canada Cement Co., Montreal, cement for foundation, floors and walks.

Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co., Hamilton, plumbing fixtures.

Kent, Garvin & Co., Hamilton, slate walls and partitions for toilet room.

Chas. A. Harris, Beamsville, cement work and excavating.

H. C. Lefroy Engineering Co., Toronto, reinforcing steel and steel window sash.

Ritchie Cut Stone Co., Ltd., Hamilton, stone columns and finials.

WHO IS THE INFRINGER?

In the Canadian West small business men often try to lend prestige to their establishments by affixing to their firm names the initials of one of the big railways. One often sees such signs as "C. P. R. Tobacco Store," "G. T. P. Pool-room," "C. N. R. Boarding House," etc. The Canadian Pacific recently took official notice of these acts of piracy, and sent out notification that the unauthorized use of the railway's name was illegal. One such notice, sent to the proprietor of a certain "C. P. R. Barber Shop—Cut Rates," brought the following reply:

"Dear Sir: I got your note. I don't want no law suit with your big company, and I don't want to paint a new sign on my shop. Times is hard, and I got a large wife and family to support. I no yure company own everything around here—railroads, steamers, most of the best land, and the time, but I don't no as you own the hole alfabet. This letters on my sign stand for my mother's name in old Ireland—Christine Patricia Henderson, and what I want to no is what you are goin' to do about it. I suppose you won't argue that the balance of my sign what refers to cut rates has got something to do with your railroad. There ain't bin any cut rates around here for beer par's that I nose of."—Judge.

The new, appointed superintendent of the asphalt was strictly round the grounds, when one of the students exclaimed: "We all like you better than the last man, Sir."

"Thank you," said the superintendent, pleasantly, "and why?"

"Well," replied the student, "you seem to be more like one of us."

## Concrete Construction Makes School Buildings Fire-Safe

One of the gravest problems that school boards are faced with is the ever-present fire hazard. This hazard is reduced to the minimum if the right type of construction—concrete construction—is adopted at the time the school buildings are erected. Aside from its fire-resisting qualities, concrete assures a strong, enduring structure.

There are splendid examples of concrete school buildings to be seen in every province. Another has been added in Beamsville. Beamsville High School Annex is a building of which the community may well be justly proud. It is built to last and to protect the lives of its teachers and pupils.

Cement prices are now low—lower in Canada than anywhere else on the American Continent. This, and the fact that building costs generally, are down, makes this fall an exceptionally good time to start construction work.

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